LAID IN DUE FORM.

A TRUE AND TRUSTY CORNER-STONE

The Foundation for the New Masonic Temple in Manchester-Address by Hon. J. H. Ingram-Other News.

One event was foremost in the minds of all in Manchester on yesterday-the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, corner of Hull street and Cowardin avenue. Manchester Lodge, No. 14, assembled at their hall on Fifth street and were joined by several hundred brethren of the mystic tie from Richmond from Lodges Nos. 10, 19, 36, 40 and 76, and the line of march was taken up Hull street to the building with the marshal and aids and in the order published yesterday morning. The impressive and beautiful ritual of the Masonic raternity was then gone through with, the Master of No. 14, Brother W. T. Williamson reading it. The prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. C. N. Van Houten, and the Chaplain, Rev. C. N. Van Houten, and the hymn tunes sung during the exercises by the choir under direction of Brother B. W. Nunnally were the well-known ones of Woodland, America, Lyons and Duke Street, After the stone had been laid Street, After the stone had been laid with Masonic honors, the Rev. John J. Clopton introduced Hon. Brother John H. lugram, who was received with hearty applause and who said:

The Address. Masons, Friends, and Fellow-Citizens:

"Is this a holiday? What, know you not being mechanical you ought not walk upon a laboring day without the sign of your profes-

shoring day without the sign of your profession!

A stranger to-day in our midst might well ask. What mean these white aprons and sloves? And do you now put on your best attire? And do you now cull out a holiday?

A ceremony has just taken place that has had but one precedent in the history of Manchester. On the 19th of September, 1753, the first corner-stone of dear old 14 Lodge, of Ancient Free and Accepted Siasons, was laid with all the impressiveness of our ritual at the corner of riths and Bainbridge streets. It was laid by our then Worshipful Master, Archibald Campbell, as his name imports, a Scotchman, belonging to 'the warlike race; the gentle, vigorous, active, of great fame, beloved: the race that will not wither, and has desconded long from every side! Assisted by John Mastshall, Grand Master for Virgina, and Governor Robert Brooke. Deputy Grand Master, in the presence of the members of this lodge and of her three sister lodges from Richmond, Nos. 16, 19 and 35. The sectes then witnessed and the deeds there enacted doubtless were indicative of that Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love, which has ever characterized Freemasonry. History of all the branches of human knowledge is that upon which most has been written and which has always been most popular. Carlyle cells us to examine history, for it is "Philosophy teaching by experience." Nearly a century has gone by since 1795, and injthe world over therethave been changes innumerable in the conditions of men—many for the better, some for the worse. Those who were present at the laying of our first corner-stone. Mayons, friends, citizens, all have long since gone to their last sieer. Their candles are all out." And it is written on the walls of our old lodge-room: "Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile, Thou art hastening to thy fail."

"To-day is not yesterday; we ourselves A stranger to-day in our midst might well WE CHANGE.

WE CHANGE.

"To-day is not yesterday; we ourselves change; how can our works and thoughts, if they are always to be the fittest, continue always the same? Change, indeed, is painful; yet ever needful; and if memory has its force and worth, so also has hope."

The changes in every civilized people are in their aggregate dependent solely on three things—first on the amount of knowledge possessed by their ablest men; second, on the direction which that knowledge takes, the subjects to which it refers; thirdly, and above all, on the extent to which the knowledge is diffused and the freedom with which it pervades all classes of society. The desolation of countries and the slaughter of men are losses which never fail to be repaired, and at the distance of a few centuries every vistige of them is offaced. The gigantic crimes of alexander or Napoleon become, after a time, void of effect. And the affairs of the world return to their former level. This is the coband flow of History—the perpetual flux to which by the laws of our nature we are subject.

Naturally, on this occasion the tenets of our

Naturally, on this occasion the tenets of our order are uppermost in our thoughts; those living corner-stones, the base of our sacred fauric; its never-failing support in the just and on which in the future will depend its

with your permission, however, I will recur to the year 1793, which was an epoch in the history of this lodge. It is interesting to know who the men were and what manner of men they were at that time who controlled the smairs of the Repuelle, and what were the principles which then obtained.

George Washington soluler, statesman and Mason, was the President for the second time of this new Republic; but was soon, timennatus-like, to but aside the amoitions of office for the peaceful comforts of home. His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world. This was a man.

Thomas Jefferson, although he had penned

say to all the world. This was a man.
Thomas Jefferson, although he had penned
that second Magna Charta of the Deople's
rights—the Declaration of Independence had not attained his greatest eminence: the corner-stone of the University of Virginia was yet to te laid, and Louisiana had not been acquired.

GALLING PETTERS.

GALLING PETTERS.

The voice of Henry, that voice which first awakened the colopies to a realization of their galling fetters and cansed them to strike a blow for freedom, which resulted in a liberty that had been the desire of all the past and should be the emulation of all the future, had lost none of its sweetness, and still might be heard in Virginia wooing willing ears with words of wisdom. By the grace of God, on the light of liberty he saw arise the light of peace.

John Marshall, jurist, patriot and Mason, was then only thirty-ney years old, and was a simple practitioner of faw in the city of Richmond, preferring a private practice to the Attorney-Generalship of the United States, which washington had tendered him. He was yet to adorn the Supreme Court as its Chief Jostice with a character and learning never to be surpassed in the annais of time. He is thus described: His countenance has a "airful expression of good humor and hiladiy, while his black eyes, that unerring indox, possess an irradiating spirit which proclaims the imperial lowers of the minu that sits enthroned within. For years he sat upen the bench of the world's greatest courflin his every decision attaining to Cheros high deal of inside. "Justitia suum euique distribunt." A republican from feeling and judgment, he loved equality, schorred all distinctions founded upon rank inside af americand had no preference for the rich over the poor. Beigious from sentiment and reflection, he was a Christian, believed in the gospel and focticed its tenets. Such a man was John Marshall, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia.

At this period in the life of the Republic At this period in the life of the Republic

At this period in the life of the Republic At this period in the life of the kepublic corporate bowers and corporate abuses were unknown; it was the are of individual liberty; the personal rights of man were respected, and the sovereign rights of sovereign dates were inviolate. The Constitution of our country, the Ark of the People's Covenant, had hardly left its mooring and had for its sheet anchor the abiding faith of a pairiotic people.

Compora mutantur: et nos mutamur in

Individual liberty has been bartered for cor, orate power; the hearty of the many has become the unrearrained meanse of the few, A Democracy is being exchanged for a Pin-

PEDERAL TAXATION.

Under the guise of law, in the shape of nn-equal and unjust rederal taxation, the faces of the poor have been ground until their pitcous appeals may be heard on every hand. hrine of the mighty! Can it be that this is all remains of thee?"

That this is all remains of thee?

Twonid not have you, however, to imagine that I am a pessimist: Or the confrary a small opinist, and believe that, notwinistanding the intricacies of the meshes that have been thrown around us and the Minotaurs who best us on every side, more cruel than the one who so long intested trete, there is a Theseous aiready to the rescue.

This mighty and pulsaant nation will of rouse her elf up like a strong man after sleep and shake her invinctible locas in a fashion you little think of now. Wait: retribution will come in d.e. sime. Justice fravels with a leaden heel, but strikes with an iron hand. The day is not far distant "when truth, though now hewn like the mangled body of the four winds of heaven, shall be gathered limb to limb and mouled with every joint and member into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection."

liness and perfection.

What, my friends, are some of the happenings since this eventful 19th of September, the day which for us will ever stand blessed in the

THREE WARS.

Through three wars, with all their attendant evils, burdens and horrors, the country has passed, two foreign and one civil. It were unnecessary that I should extol the valor displayed by our soldiers and saliors in the war of Isiz, nor allude to the triumphal march of our on the 19th of September, 1795. The roll of the halls of the Montezumus in the war with Mexico. This long since has been done by the historian and i shall but brietly notice the war between the North and the South—the great civil war. Its wounds are too fresh to be reopened: and to-day, voicing

the sentiment of the Southern soldiers, living or dead, I say, let brotherly love prevail, and every moral and social virtue unite and cement us. The real soldiers, whether they wore the blue or whather they wore the gray, thank Almighty God

"As on the sea of Galilee The Christ is whispering "Peace."

It were idle for me to eulogize the peerless chivalry of Lee, the sublime genius of Jackson, or the broad statesmanship of Davis; the courage of the private soldiers, or the virtuous self-denial of the fair women of the South. Across the river in yonder beautiful city, so long

"A looming bastion fringed with fire," in bronze their deeds are being perpetuated as rapidly as a proud but poor people can af-

"They live in fame that died in virtue's cause."

The right of secession is forever settled, a right which in the early days of the republic was cherished as faithfully and guarded as lealously in Massachusetts and New Hampshire as in Virginia and South Carolina. Having submitted our claims to the God of battles and having had an adverse decision, so far as the South is concerned with grace she will forever submit. In return for desciation and desecration, confiscation and aimost annihilation, before the smoke of battles had cleared, the South—our own South—the old South—has renewed its unbroken pledges to the Constitution of our common country, and stands as ready to-day to defend it as she did on the day of its adoption. Slavery is no more, and it were better so; it will be the duty, however, of this generation to see that the shackles of the bond-man are not placed on the wrists of the poor. That which to Franklin was but a dream, to Morse and Edison has become a fact; Fullon has made steam a motive-power, and in turn electricity suppliants steam. London is brought within easy touch of New York. In fruth and in deed the thunderbolts of Jove have been harnessed to the car of progress and are become the willing and obedient servants of man.

"Everything live", flourishes and decays; They live in fame that died in virtue's cause."

gress and are become the willing and obedient servants of man.

"Everything lives, flourishes and decays; everything dies, but nothing is lost, for the principle of life only changes its form and the destruction of one generation is the vivification of the next." What, my friends, has Masonry done for the advancement of mankin i during all this time? What are its principles and sacred teness? These are the questions I propose to discuss, and it is, for this purpose I appear before you.

what is Masonry? It is said that "A Jew entered a Parsec temple and beheld the sacred fire." What, and he to the priest. do you worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest, it is to us an emblem of the sun and of his genial heat. "Do you, then, worship the sun as your God? asked the Jew." Anow ye not that this luminary also is but a work of the Almighty Creator? "We know it, replied the priest, but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign in order to form a conception of the Most High, and is not the sun the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that idvisible being who blesses and preserves all things? "Do your people, then, reloined the Israelite." Alstinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God, and descending even from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthly frame! Ye amuse the outward but blind the inward eye; and while ye hold to them the earthly vedraw from them the heavenly light. Thou halt not make unto thyself any image or likeness. "How do you designate the Supreme Being?" asked the Parsee. "We call him Jehovah Adonai, that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew. "Your appellation is grand and sublime, said the Parsee, but it is swful. "We call him Father." The Pagan and the Jaw looked at each other and said. "Here is at once an image and a reality, it is a word of the heart." Therefore they all raised their eyes to Heaven and said with reverence and love. 'Our Father, and they took each other by the band and all three called one another brother."

This is Freemasonry. Coevel almost with time its beginning is lost in the mists of antiquity. We read in the book of kings: "And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year, after the children of israel came out of the land of Egypt in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel in the month of Zif, which is the second month that he began in the house of the Lord." That Masonry was in existence then there can be no doubt. Solomon himself was our first Most Excellen WHAT IS MASONBY? First, what is Masonry? It is said that "A

The first authority for the assembling of Freemasons in America was issued on the 5th of June 1730, by the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of England, to Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, appointing him Frovincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Virginia, it appears, never had or sought a Provincial Grand Master, preferring the method of permitting any number of Masons, good and true, to assemble under warrant or charter and dispense the light and blessings of Masonry, athering always, of course, to the ancient landmarks. ancient landmarks.

THE FIRST LODGE.

In 1741, at Norfolk, the first lodge in this State was chartered under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. On the 6th of May, 1777, five of the eight constituted lodges then in Virginia, by their representatives, met in convention at Williamsburg and drew up a code of laws and regulations for their

mp a code of laws and regulations for their government.

They presented the name of Brother George Washington to be the first Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, which honor he declined, for two reasons both of which were characteristic of his life as a Mason and a man; First, never having been Master or Warden of a chartered lodge, he did not believe he was eligible to election; and second, his duties as Commander in Chief of the Continents Armies were such as to wholly demand his attention. His decision being made known, the Grand Lodge was organized by the unanthous election of Worshipful Brother John Blair, P. M. of Williamsburg Lodge, No. 6, as Most Worshipful Grand Master.

On the 20th of No ember, 1786, our lodge was chartered by Edmund Randolph, the first Attorney-General of the United States, a patriot of greatability and learning, and organd Master at the time in Virginia, the centennial of which event, as the most of you know, we celebrated in a truly fraternal and Masonic way at Bon Air on the 22th of November, 1886.

Masonry in America and Virginia has had Masonry in America and Virginia has had its ups and downs, its days of prosperity and of sore trial, but all praise and thanks to the Supreme Architect of the Universe. I can truthfully proclaim to-day that it is stronger and more effectual for good than ever before in its history. Its glorious principles, which are always the same, are n wand shall forever hereafter be the most powerful assencies for mans intellectual and moral advangement, and justly entitle liasonry to a pace in our hearts second only to the Church of the Living God Its sacred tenets are immortal; they have survived the shock of empires perennial and undying, gathering strength with the ages, they are dearer to the heart of man than at the moment of their first promulgation. When the ment of their first promulgation. When the late civil war came, with all its cruelties and hard hips, when brother's arm was raised against brother and the fair fields of Virginia against brother and the fair fields of Virginia were a camp and continuous hattle ground. Masonry, like some angelic Soeur Seraphine, was among the dead and dying, whether followers of Lee or soldiers of Grant, binding up the broken wounds with untring hands, ever guided by Brotherly Love, felief and Truth; whether amid the stern alarums of war or the gentler times of peace, in need, sorrow, sickness, or any other adversity, Masonry dispenses charity with an equal and impartial hand.

No. 14.

The history of No 14 Lodge is so closely interwoven with the history of Manchester that the mention of the one is the suggestion of the other. When our first corner-stone was laid Manchester had only been a town corporate for a few ears. Her most prominent citizens have been members of this lodge, many of whom attained to distinction; all of whom, with few exception, have adorned their several walks in life, with an honesty of purpose and a fidelity to thurch and state which is the very crown and glory of true citizen hip.

In he year 1824, when the Marquis De La In he year, 1824, when the Marquis De La Fayette, who may well be described as the Patron Saint of American Independence, visited America for the last time, he was tendered a reception in the city of Richmond, at which John Marshall presided, the orator of the day being that him Republican Mass nour own Worshipful Irother Dr. James Henderson, Master of Manchester Lodge, No. 14, and who, as General la Fayette entered the hall advanced, and taking him by the hand said: "Brother La Fayette, I am glad to see you, and in the name of the fraternity here assembled do ofter you a cordial welcome to our hospitalities and the Masonic festivities in honor of your presence." Dr. Dove, in his history of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, alludes to this incident.

in honor of your presence. In Doc. In this livery of the Grand Lodge of Virgima. alludes to this incident.

As a splendid illustration of the Masonie teachings and confidence inspired by the level of merit in well-regulared minds, the unpretending tractitioner of medicine in the village of Manchester thus addresses the Marquis De La Favette, of France, whose nod had directed armies and whose presence had been craved to protect a king and queen from an infuriated mob in their own mansion. Proudly bowing to the prestige of hereditary title, wealth, rank and influence, he plants himself on the broad level of Masonic equality, receives him as a brother Mason, good and true, and in that exalted character introduces him to the fraternity of Richmond's vicinity. I allude to it for another purposeto show the character and standing of the men who, in the earlier days, were members of this lodge.

SEPTEMBER, 1795.

SEPTEMBER, 1795.

chester at that time was a port of considerable commercial importance and a great many Scotch merchants lived and did business here. I will mention the names of a few, many of whom are household words with us and whose descendants now live honored and respected among us. I mention James A Patieson, James Lyle, Archibeld McRae, James Brander, Benjamin Hatcher, John and Thomas Branch and William Ball. Beginning under auch auspictons circumstances. followed by many years of prosperity, there came a day to old Fourteen dark and gloomy in itself and portentous for its future. Without attempting to give a reason for its decline, suffice it to say that from 1845 to about 1856, had it not been for the consistent fidelity of the three Williams—brothers William A. Patteson, at one time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in Virginia; William W. Weisiger and William Walkerand our dear old tiler, Brother Emmanuel Semon, its light would have entirely gone out but Providence was with us, and the more than Fromethean heat of their love kept its light illumed, enurgent for good, as the effulgence of Divine Glory, which we devoutly pray may continue until time is no more and the eternal brotherhood with God begins.

the eternal brotherhood with Good begins.

Throughout all these years its doors have stood wide open, never closed to the deserving, subserving the best interests of our population, ever free without distinction; at times a fit nursery for the young, more than once consecrated to the uses of education. Many are here present who received their first and only schooling beneath its hospitable roof. To a higher and more glorious use even than that of education has it been put. Every Christian church we see in our city, with one exception had theirbeginning in this building. The devout Prespyterian, the earnest Baptist and the constant Episcopalian freely worshiped the same God within its hallowed wails. Is it dear to us? It is dear to you, my fellow-citizens. Indissolubly linked with Manchester's past and present, rooted to her soil, a tower of strength it stands, the best beloved of all her landmarks. Bound to it by associations unspeakably tender, on hearts are there, around its sacred altar our affections still linger, and the laying of this corner-stone is not without the slicut tears of regret.

In conclusion, my fellow-citizens, the tenets of our order are Brotherly Love. Relief and Truth: its cardinal virtues are Temperance. Fortistide, Frudence and Justice. What Masonry is! If thou wouldst be taught, thy heart must teach alone. Universal, with a philanthropy like unto that of high heaven, it has withstood the anathemas of the many, the frowns of centuries, and in this the year 1822 of its existence, with renewed energies, it still goes on and on in its mission of mercy, never to be content until it shall have g ridled the globe with a never-ending circle of Brotherly Love. May the tayers of peace ever turn at its altars, only to be dimmed by the everlasting glories of the Celestial Lodge above, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Its sanctity rests with us. Let us, brother Masons, live up to our professions, ever keeping the word of promise not only to the ear but to the hope. WIDE OFEN DOORS.

THE DESCRIPTION.

Description of the building, the contents of the corner-stone, the inscriptions on the old and new corner-stones, the names of the choir and names of the aids to the chief marshal have all been given in this paper. marshal have all been given in this paper. The bands in the procession were the Blues' and the Howitzers', both of which played excellently. Everything passed off smoothly and Brother Beattle is to be congratulated on his management of a large procession and the large crowd of spectators on and around the stand, who numbered into the thousands.

The supper which No. 14 spread for their members and guests from their sister lodges in Richmond was a very pleasant affair There were no tossts and no speech-

making, everything being informal, but none the less enjoyed, and the party broke up about 9:30 with many expressions of

pleasure for a pleasant day.
Lodges Nos. 10, 36, and 19, from Richmond, brought the Howitzers' Band with them, and added greatly to the procession thereby.

No. 36 had thirty members in line.

There were many admirers of the large block of ice just at the entrance of the supper-room in Leader Hall. Clear as a crystal, in the middle of it was frozen a Masonic design, the Square and Compass. Masonic design, the Square and Compass, constructed of choice flowers. Among the visiting brethren from Richmond were. Worshipful Alfred R. Courtney, Worshipful W. T. Allen, Past Master, W. T. Mosby, J. L. Sutherland, master of No. 36; Brother S. D. Davies, Worshipful W. E. Turner, secretary of Temple Lodge, No. 2.

THE LATE SENATOR LLOYD. In all the relations of life, as husband, father, citizen, and business man, will the late Mr. Lloyd be sadly missed, but in none more sorely than in his Grand Army of the Republic Post, which met Wednesday and passed resolutions of regret and respect in what must be comforting words to his tam-

CHESTERFIELD TROOP.

The annual dinner of the Chesterfield Troop was spread yesterday at Forest Hill Park. Lunch was ready at 12 o'clock, after which target practice with the regulation army carbine and long range cartridges was begun. Thirty-five troopers shot and the prize fell to Mr. Thomas Ryan, who made a score of 12 out of possible 15 points. When dinner was served at 3:30 o'clock the hungry

troopers were quite ready for it.

Brunswick stew, a la Old Virginia: barbecued lamb and shoat, same style, and other substantials were spread in abundance. By invitation the Stuart Horse Guards, of Richtstein and Richtstein mond, dined with the Chesterfield Troop. Captain Euker brought along forty-five of his cavalrymen, and they were soon ming-ling in the happiest way with their com-

Colonel G. Percy Hawes was one of the guests of the troop, accompanied by Sergeant Hazen and Sergeant Bradley, of his staff. Judge B. A. Hancock was also pres-

ent.

The tournament began at 5 P. M., the riding being at three rings and two heads, the rings to be taken with the sabre at tierce point and the heads with right cut. Fifteen men of the Chesterfeld troop entered the compatition for a principle of the compatition tered the competition for a prize medal, resulting in its capture by Corporal Wat-kins, who made eleven points out of a possible fifteen. The first ride he took four rings, which were ruled out, his horse not making the distance in the required time. thus leaving him seven, which, being the highest score, gave him the medal. Private bert Rives was the next highest, with six

rings to his credit.
At nightfall the tired troopers were dismissed at their armory, Morriss' store, Chesterfield. The commissioned officers of the troop are: Captain, Pavid Moore: First Lieutenant, A. C. Attkisson, and Second Lieutenant, I. Cary Winston. PERSONAL POINTS.

Mr. W. J. Carter was called to Petersburg

last evening by a telegram which announced the serious illness of his mother.

The Masonic choir of Anchester Lodge, No. 14, which rendered such good musical No. 13, which reduced scale good service yesterday at the corner-stone laying, has been invited to sing at the same ceremony at the new Chamber of Commerce building. Richmond, next Thursday after-

noon.
A Richmond man was fined \$2.70 yesterday morning for riding on his bicycle on the sidewalk contrary to the ordinance. PERSONAL POINTS.

Dr. Thomas Eldridge has gone to his old home in Buckingham for a visit.

Mrs. Lawrence Ingram and Mrs. H. B. Owen and children have returned from Bed-ford Alum Springs.

Mr. R. B. Vaden is improving.

Mr. W. L. Moody is home again from

Danville.

Miss Ora Cersley has returned from the
Lursy Cave and Natural Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Adamson have come
back from Cape May and Atlantic City.

Hull street is experiencing a needed eleansing by plug streams.

Mrs. S. M. Perdue and the Misses Perdue

are in Berkley, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Vaden have gone to the seaside. The Game To. Morrow.

The Virginias and Richmond College

teams will play their third championship game at Island Park to-morrow evening at 4:45 o'clock. The College boys have been playing great ball recently, and with their great Bedford City battery. "Lyston and great Bedford City battery. Keefer," will very probably walk away with

Saturday's game.

The Virginias have been playing some pretty lively games lately, and will make a good fight to sustain their record. Applegate and Foster will officiate for them in Saturday's game.

Direct Tax Money.

The following warrants were issued yesterday to the commissioners appointed to distribute the direct tax money after the same had filed the required bonds: Thomas Newman of York county, \$1,241.58; M. S. Cahoon of Botetourt county, \$7,092.09; G. H. Taylor of Madison county, \$3,852.82.

DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED

AT THE ACTION OF THE ALLIANCE,

And Some of Them Say They Will Withdraw at Once-The Last Day's Session of the Convention. The New Officers.

The session of the last day of the fifth annual convention of the State Farmers' Alliance opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the hall of the House of Dele-The committee on the good of the order

presented a report through the chairman, Mr. George Jackson, which contained a number of suggestions with reference to the management of the organization. The report was adopted without any opposition. Mr. J. Brad. Beverley, chairman of the

of the late L. L. Polk, presented a set of memorial resolutions, which were adopted.

National President Louckes made an address in which he explained the aid degree. The special committee on the lecturer system presented its report through its chairman, Mr. J. Haskins Hobson. The report recommended that the office of district lecturer be abolished and that one State lecturer and three assistants be elected by the State Alliance. The report was adopted.

special committee on resolutions in memory

The convention also adopted a business exchange system, and decided that it should be placed under the control of the executive committee.

AMENDED THE CONSTITUTION. The constitution was amended on the recommendation of the committee to whom it had been referred. The amendment strikes out the clause which forbids officers to hold more than two terms in succession. There was some discussion on the subject, but the amendment met with very little opposition. The measure was introduced chiefly to enable the ra-election of President Mann Page, who had already served two terms. Any officer will hereafter be eligible for an unlimited number of terms. The convention then went into the elec-on of officers for the ensuing year, and

THE OFFICERS. Major Mann Page was re-elected president. Dr. W. D. Quesenberry of Caroline county was elected vice-president, and J. J. Silvey of Rappahannock county was re-elected secretary and treasurer. Mr. J. Has-kins Hobson was elected State lecturer, and Messrs. F. P. Spangler of Patrick county. Edward L. Neberry of Bland and C. B. Edward L. Neberry of Bland and C. B. Blanton of Appomattox were elected assist-

the following were the unanimous choice:

mat lecturers.

Messrs. T. Y. Allen, Robert Beverley, Jr., and Edmund R. Cocke were elected members of the executive committee in place of those whose term had expired.

At lociock a recess was taken for lunch, and during the afternoon session the fol-lowing delegates for the National Alliance Convention were elected: Major Mann Page, J. Brad. Beverley, Colonel Randolph Harrison. Alternates: Dr. B. L. Winston, J. Haskins Hobson and E. R. Cocke, The National Alliance Convention will be held some time in December, but the place and ime will be hereafter decided upon.

After the transaction of a considerable

amount of routine business the convention took another recess, to meet again at M. The delegates were requested by Major Page to call on Secretary Silvey in the meantime at his office in the State Bank ling, to draw their per diem expenses and mileage. The Night Session.

The first part of the evening session was taken up by the installation of the officers elected for the ensuing year. The installation ceremony was performed in the customary manner by National, President Louckes. The judiciary committee was appointed as follows: William M. Ellis, of Montgomery county: A. O. Baum, of Princess Anne county: J. R. Wingfield, of Albemarie

The rest of the evening session was taken up with the discussion of a number of amendments to the constitution as offered by the committee. The amendments, which referred only to matters of minor importance, were finally adopted.

Mr. J. J. Bilvey was appointed agent for a Polk memoral fund, which is to be raised.

the convention for that purpose, which realized a handsome amount. Mr. Silvey will ized a handsome amount. Mr. Silvey send a circular letter to the various ances and sub-Alliances in order to secure as many contributions as possible. ALWAYS & DEMOURAT.

Mr. R. H. Drummond, of Amherst counts, wants it understood that he did not vote in favor of continuing the Virginia Sun as Alliance organ. Mr. Drummond told meyesterday that my informant was mistaken when he stated that he had voted with the majority. Mr. Drummond has always been a Democrat and is bitterly opposed to a fusion between the Farmers' Alliance and the Feople's party. He is glad to say that only very few members of the Third party can be found

In his county.

During yesterday's session of the convention Mr. N. B. Wiscott, of Accomac, offered a resolution to the effect that the Alliance lecturers who are in the pay of the order should not be permitted to give any of their time, while they are in the service of the Alliance, to the Third party. This resolu-tion was laid on the table by an overwhelming majority, and the press committee decided not to give out anything in regard to the matter.

UTTERLY DISGUSTED. The Democratic members who attended The Democratic members who attended the convention are utterly disgusted with the action taken by that body. They claim that it was preconcerted, and only in the interest of the Third party. It was asserted by a Third party member last evening that all political discussion had been cut off during the last day's session, on the other hand the Democratic members contend that as soon as one or their reembers attempted to allude as one or their members attempted to allude to the difference between the Democatic and the Third party he was called down, while the friends of the Third party had un-

limited liberty to express their opinions.

From all appearances it is to be expected that the Democratic delegates will retire from the Alliance as soon as they return home, for they say that they are tired of paying their hard-earned money into the treasury of the Alliance in order that its lecturers might be supplied with funds to enable tham to speak in the interest of the Third party.
Immediately after the adjournment the

State Legislative Council met to perfect the lecturer system and map out a line of work for the State lecturer and his three as-

On a Serious Charge.

Ed. Gould, alias O. P. Miller, alias Mousey, was arrested vesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Ballard, charged with sending a libelons postal card through the mails to E. H. Baker, 1527 east Man street. The case was heard yesterday by United States Commissioner Flegenheimer, and bail was allowed until Monday, the 27d. The card is of a threatening character, and the maximum penalty is a fine of \$5,000

and imprisonment for five years. Gould is the same man who was arrested and prisoned some time ago for taking and ex-nibiting obscene pictures of women.

A Profitable Investment. The United Banking and Building Com-

pany, 821 east Main street, offers for sale a limited number of the shares of its capital stock, fully paid and non-assessable, at \$50 stock, fully paid and non-assessable, at \$00 per share. A cash dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, is paid on the cost of this stock. The stock also participates in the profits of the company, and is redeemed by the company at its maturity (which is estimated to be about eighty-four months) at \$100 per share, regardless of the cash dividends already paid the holder thereof. Investors are invited to call or write for a prospectus of the comcall or write for a prospectus of the com-

Special Rates to Lynchburg via C. and O. Commencing Monday. August 15th. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will sell tickets from Richmond to Lynchburg via James River Division at rate of \$2.50, and from Richmond to Lynchburg and return at rate of \$4, tickets limited to ten days from date of sale.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Wharton told me, "John has killed himbor to the room. The body was sitting in the chair, as the other people told you. This was about 7 o'clock. His mouth was black with powder. The nose was split straight down and there was a cut on the side of the face—the right side. I take time only.

THE IRON HALL.

Suit Instituted Against the Organization-Ita Condition.

Suit was instituted in the circuit court yesterday by S. L. Bloomberg against the Supreme Sitting of the Iron Hall for \$975. Mr. Bloomberg's policy for \$1,000 in the institution was due yesterday and he has taken the above steps in order to protect

The attachment was served on the officials and trustees of the Hall and also on the bank in which their money is kept in this

city.

The Mutual Banking, Surety, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, in which a large amount of the funds belonging to the Order of the Iron Hall is deposit ed, made an assignment August 10th for the benefit of its stockholders and deposit.

Exackwall attorney for the tors to A. E. Stockwell, attorney for the

A telegram from Indianapolis, Ind., yes-terday says: The drafts of the order of the Iron Hall on M. C. Davis, supreme cashier, which have heretofore been honored by the Meridian National Bank, of this place. through the Clearing House, went to pro-

Judge Taylor, hefore whom the suit for a receiver is being heard, was reliably in-formed that the \$500,000 which the order is said to have on deposit in this city is rapidly being checked out. Upon this information he quietly issued an order to the bank that ne quietly issued an order to the bank that no more drafts on the order be honored that a large number of drafts have been honored since the members of the Su-preme Sitting arrived here and that the funds in bank were rapidly being appropri-ated by somehody.

ated by somebody.

The order of Judge Taylor did not become public until late this atternoon, when it leaked out through the Clearing House. The supreme officers of the order here pretended to be greatly surprised that such an order should be issued.

The surprised that such an order should be issued. The attorneys in the case take the issuing

of this order as another evidence that are-ceiver will be appointed when the case comes up again Friday morning. The case was to have been called again to-day, but as the lawyers had not all returned from Philadelphia it went over until Friday. FUNDS MISSING. The plaintiffs to day said that they are now prepared to establish their statements that the general fund of the order had been

overdrawn: that the reserve fund in the bands of the Supreme Sitting had been ex-nsusted; that the officers of the order had in this city, when the suit was filed, about \$400,000, and that this is all the money they

Respecting the point that the funds are overdrawn, the following facts are cited: Twenty per cent. of every assessment is put. I wenty per cent. of every assessment is put aside into the reserve fund, which on January 1st, on the books, was \$1,337,913. There should now be in the fund \$624,815, not including the \$88,000 or \$94,000 that has been "lost in the shuffle." Every year only one seventh of the reserve fund can be drawn to pay the mutual \$1,000 benefits that fall due. Therefore only one-seventh of \$624,000 can be legally drawn from this fund this year, to be applied to the followfund this year, to be applied to the following claims that are or will be due in 1892: Certificates maturing, \$1,000,000; sick benefits, \$800,000,

UNLIMITED ASSESSMENTS. To meet these large amounts the order claims the right to make unlimited assessments. The plaintins will endeavor to prove that not to exceed two assessments per month are contemplated or provided

per month are contemplated or provided for in the laws of the order.

The order has claimed that it might reduce its liabilities by paying only such portions of the thousand dollar claims as an investment might yield. To this the plaintiffs will respond by putting in evidence a circular giving tables in which the "grown thand," in the seven year thousand. "amount paid" in the seven-year thousand-dollar class is \$1,000 and not a portion of that smount or the returns from an assess-ment. It will also be remembered that the certificates are not paid from assessments, but from a fund collected during seven

Supreme Justice Somerby returned from Philadelphia this forenoon. He went to his room in the hotel and retused to be seen.

The Supreme Justice and the members The Supreme Sitting who remain in this city held a long conterence at the hotel this afternoon, but they refuse to say what took place. All sorts of reports, including a rumor that the supreme officers will not face the court proceedings to come, are cur-

WAS IT MURDER?

Investigating the Supposed Suicide of John G. Wharton. The inquiry into the cause of death of J. G. Wharton, supposed to have been a suicide, lately, was begun before 'Squire Frischkorn, at Henrico county court-house yesterday, Mr. H. R. Poilard, the

acting Commonwealth's attorney, con-ducted the investigation.

The witnesses summoned were the uncles of the deceased, Messrs. J. C. Wharton and A. B. Wharton, and Messrs, Fred. Ger-melman, Charles A. Felby and John J. O'Nesi. Deputy Sheriff Fussell was pres-ent also, and a few friends and neighbors of

the deceased.

A. B. Wharton, an uncle of the deceased, testified as to going to the house when notified of his nephew's death, and the position in which he found the body and the way in which the pieces of the head were scattered around the room. He did were scattered around the form. He did not speak to the wife of the deceased then. She was taking in a conflicting way about the death of her husband. Asked how she taked by Mr. Pollard, he said he could not tell exactly, but she told different stories. He, told Squire Frischkorn he had not been to the house for some time previous. He said he heard that the wife remarked before a crowd of ladies in the house "I did all I could for him. He asked me for a cartridge and I gave it to him and I am glad of it." He couldn't remember who said this, though

he noticed a cut down the nose.

J. C. Wharton, another uncle of deceased, said he went to the house that night, when he heard of the death. His description of the state of things agreed with that of his brother. He said in his opinion, the gun was pointing at him when fired from a dis-tance, for if he had held it and fired the discharge of the gun would have knocked him out of the chair. He had not been to his nephew's for a long time and knew nothing about his domestic affairs. His wife seemed cheerful and bright that night, and not in a state of mind that one would think the occusion demanded. He, like his brother, noticed a clean cut down the nose of de-No powder stains were visible that ceased. he could see.

John J. O'Neal, aged eighteen, said that he

lived next door to the late J. G. Wharton.
About o o'clock that evening he heard cries
next door, and someb dy said, "John has
shot himself." He went in there The body was naked, except a shirt, sitting in a chair, holding the gun between his knees, his head leaning against the bureau. The his head leaning against the bureau. The smoke was coming from the gin. The top of his head was blown away. He was dead when I reached him. I heard the report of the gin. I never touched him. The wife was down stairs, with her baby, crying and moaning. I was there about half an hour. Nobody touched him till they went to shroud him. I saw some shot sticking in the ceiling and reached up and felt the holes. His wife did not go up into the room when I was there. I never heard of his complaining of any pains in his stomach complaining of any pains in his stomach (this to Mr. Pollard replying to a question). I never knew of any quarrels between Whar-ton and his wife. My sister told me that John had shot himself. I don't know that he ever threatened suicide. I saw in the newspapers where his cousin had tried to

newspapers where his cousin had tried to kill himself at Chaffin's farm the other day.

R. D. Barlow: I saw deceased the day after the shooting in his coffin. Then I looked in the room. I remarked, "Hejestainly killed himself." I thought so because the old man. Mr. Owen O'Neal, told me he was the first to enter the room and found him in the chair and he leaned the head of the deceased against the bureau and left him there. I heard talk about the and left him there. I heard talk about the neighborhood as to the supposed murder. I don't know anything else. Yes, I recol-I don't know anything else. Yes. I recol-lect hearing something about his feeling a burning in his stomach. I never heard of any quarrels between Wharton and his wife. Wharton drank sometimes. He was my first

think the muzzle of the gun was put in his mouth, and that he fired it with his foot. I examined the body when I helped to shroud him, not before. I never knew of any quarrels between him and any of his family. He and his wife seemed fond o each other.

Mr. Fred Germelmen testified to hearing of the death of Wharton and went there, finding a lot of people there. Mrs. Wharton said: "John has killed himself," I said: I am very sorry. John and I were good tiend when Wharton said he had fre-

finding a lot of people there. Mrs. Wharton said: "John has killed himself." I said: I am very sorry. John and I were good friends. Mrs. Wharton said he had frequently said he would kill himself. She was crying when she told me this.

Mr. John R. Jeter, one of the jurors on the coroner's inquest jury, testified that he viewed the body with the other jurors about 10 o'clock that night. Mrs. Wharton testified that he asked for the gun to clean it and threatened to kill himself. She wanted to carry it down stairs, but he objected. She told her aunt, who said, Never mind, he is always talking that way. Just then the gun went off and she ran screaming into the yard. I did not examine the body closely. She said nothing about his drinking. I did not see her agitated, but she seemed calm when I saw her before the jury.

Constable O. J. Ness: I summoned the jury and got a constable and dostor and went to the house. This witness confirmed what the other witnesses said as to the position of the body when found, the position of the gun and appearance of the room. Mrs. Wharton told him that Mr. Wharton had said that he (Wharton) cared nothing for his life no more than if he was a mouse running on the floor. I saw no cut on his nose.

Here the Justice closed the investigation

Here the Justice closed the investigation in order to summon other witnesses who are reported to know something concerning the matter for a future inquiry.

The absence of many of the prominent The absence of many of the prominent members of this organization prevented an interesting meeting of Powhatan Club last evening. A session was to have been held to consider a financial scheme so as to put the club on a sounder and more advantageous footing, but several of the members who have the matter in charge being absent who have the matter in charge being absent action was entirely deferred until the next meeting, which will be held the latter part of September. The subject of finances was discussed at the last meeting of the club and it was expected that at the meeting last evening a report would be received.

A business meeting was held last evening. Vice President James F. Flournov called the meeting to order and several applications for membership were acted upon.

tions for membership were acted upon.
After other routine matters and a speech of some length from 'Squire Jones the meet-

ing adjourned. DRY GOODS, &c.

Woodward & Lothrop, TEMPLE DRY GOODS STORE,

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st our store will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M.; Saturdays at 1 o'clock P. M.

REMNANT DAY TO-DAY, August 19. 1892.

A FEW REMNANTS IN THE CLOAK

DEPARTMENT. Two Children's India Linen Guimpes, age 4 years, reduced from 50 to 38c.

One Child's India Guimpe, tucked front and back, collar and cuffs trimmed with beading, age 6 years, reduced from \$1.12 to

One Child's Gingham Dress, in nest pattern, age 6 years, reduced from 90c. to 75c.

Two Ladies' India Linen Shirt Waists Sailor collar and deep turn back cuffs, size 52, reduced from \$1.25 to \$1. One Ladies' Blue and White Cheviot Shirt

Waist, made Norfolk style, size 32, reduced from \$2.35 to \$2. Ladies' Cream Silk Richelieu Ribbed

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, in cream. pink, blue, white and lavender, only 75c.

Vests, regular price \$1.50, now \$1.

Ladies' White Lisle Swiss Ribbed Vests

Ladies' and Children's India Gauze Vests, high neck and long or short sleeves, reduced to 21c.

Special Sale of Ladies' Fast Black Cotton

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

Hose, 21c. a pair, or five pairs for \$1.

CLOTHING, &c. SHOVEL 'EM OUT.

That is what we are doing. We would rather see 'em on your back than on our counters. It helps to advertise us, we become better acquainted. Our Clothing is bound to make fast friends. We are offering this week the choice of any All-Wool

Men's Suit (sack or cutaway) that sold at \$13 FOR \$7.50

You can take the choice of any top Long Pant Suits that have been selling at

\$15 AT \$6.50.

Our Furnishing Department.

All Underwear that sold at \$1, now 65c. All Underwear that sold at 50c., now 40c. Does a pair of Socks interest you? We have a surprise for you. Five cases just received from the manufacturer. The regular 20c. value now selling at 10c. a pair-a lim-